

International Council For Industrial Security & Safety Management



Newsletter: May 2013

Let's professionalize the professionals...

<http://www.wix.com/sbtyagi/iciss>



The field of security management in India is still in the stages of growth and evolution. Many changes have occurred over the past several years and surely many more are in store in the years ahead!

Even the term used to label this professional field, let alone, the definitions used have undergone changes.

Are the security professionals involved with security, safety, and loss prevention or risk management? The correct answer is "all the above"! As the field becomes more professional, the duties of the security practitioner become more complex and encompass a far wider range of responsibilities. No longer is security saddled with a night watchman's image!



Similarly in the dynamic world in which we live today, even the security service providers have opened many vistas for their customers. Loss prevention, fraud and crime investigations, forensic examinations, cash guarding services and consultancies in the related field were included in the range of services offered by the security agencies besides convention guarding services.

Another service is added in the existing band of services on offer – Private Military-maritime Security (PMS) and India was quick in jumping in this brand new band-wagon! Jaipur based 'Elite Marine Security Consultants' has started offering its services in the form of private security at sea. More than half of commercial careers moving through Indian Ocean have private armed guards. This led to Private Military-maritime Security Contractor (PMSC) system and is an escalating trend. It is mainly because the Navy cannot not be expected to do more and more constabulary role in the face of increasing maritime crimes.

The personnel for private security at sea are mainly former army, navy or coast guard personnel and such security providers would at this nascent stage need to put their show together! This is new field and emerging needs will direct the service delivery mechanism. Laws will be needed to be re-examined, jurisdiction issues are needed to be freshly debated and right to carry weapons and use of force at high-seas will have to be as prescribed under the sovereignty and the legal boundaries of the 'flag' of the ship!

Capt S B Tyagi
For ICISS

Security at Its Best

By: Capt Pran Ranjan Prasad



Recent gruesome broad daylight murder of Deepak Bhardwaj, a very high profile rich politician at his sprawling farmhouse in Delhi-Gurgaon border has really shaken all of us. More so, as reported, the killers entered the premises by scribbling visitor's register at the main entrance. Private security guards were seen as mute onlookers on replay of TV footage of the criminals' easy escape soon after the incidence. What good is the purpose of hiring the services of security guards if they fail in their duty in such a manner as this incident?

This calls for pondering over the reasons of security failure in this particular case.

Invariably, the hiring agency does not have any idea of the magnitude and measures to be put in place for effective and near foolproof security. They just understand that few guards in uniform are good enough to provide adequate security. In most of the cases cost effectiveness (curtailment) is the criterion for them.

We must also acknowledge the fact that even the service providing agency do not explain and insist on their client to go for proper security measures in terms of required number of man-power as well as provisioning of necessary security gadgets, in order to grab the contract as per the demand of their client. For them degree of threat perception and area for surveillance is of no consequence.

At times, increase in degree of threat at any point of time during the course of contract, due to some or the other reasons may call for adoption of contingency plan to counter it effectively. All these things must be explained to the client by the agency well in advance. Life of such a high profile citizen has been lost without offering any resistance to the offenders by the security guards.

Well forget about debating on the issue whether the sound of fire was heard or not by the guards at the main gate and did they come to know about what has happened with the owner of the estate; at least one thing is very clear that in any case pistol wielding person just walking past the guard-room should have been challenged by the guards, which did not happen in this case.

There can be several reasons and much explanation to this but, should there be some basic system and drill followed with the use of desired gadgets then perhaps it would not have been so easy for the perpetrator.

It is felt that in order to provide effective security at different places some basic points to be taken care of are as follows: -



Having spent more than two decades in Archaeological Survey of India, Capt Prasad is an expert in management of heritage sites from security point of view.

Commissioned in Artillery, Capt. Prasad has held some important assignments in ASI's security set-up where he rose to be Chief Security Officer. He was made responsible for computerization of ASI. He was also associated with ASI Team to set-up the Museum of Punjab Regimental Centre at Ramgarh. He has also served in UPSC and National Monuments Authority (NMA).

He is currently Chief Executive Officer of S. K. K. Enterprises (Pvt.) Ltd. He can be contacted at pran.prasad@yahoo.co.in

1. Security audit to be carried out at initial stage and thereafter randomly. Take desired action in time.
2. Agency should not try to get into service with less security provisions.
3. Agency must not stretch duty hours of their guards at sensitive duty points as their efficiency would certainly be affected at some point in time.
4. Desired security needs like adequate strength of manpower (with or without weapon), security lights and CCTV camera at identified places, installation of under carriage scanning system incorporated with camera for automatically capturing photographs of vehicle registration number and driver, boom barrier etc. should be considered.
5. The visitor's register **at high profile places** may have some additional columns like – 'whether Relative/ Known Person/ First time Visitor' etc. Additional entries can be 'If carrying any personal weapon, then make its entry'; 'Total number of persons Male / Female'.
6. Supervision of guards by seniors at such places should be very regular and intense. It should also be aimed at finding if something is going wrong. Security does not allow any laxity in the system norm. You do not get second chance to overcome your folly.
7. Training of guards, their psychological state and reflex are as important as their physical fitness.

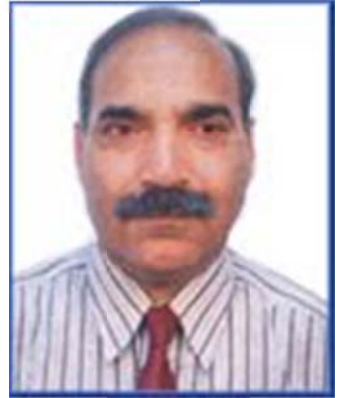
Element of surprise by the outlaw should not prevail over the security preparedness and procedure by the security set-up.

My esteemed colleagues from security fraternity may have much better knowhow to improve the system. So, any input would enhance the capability of service providers.



Hungary's Sludge Disaster

Col N N Bhatia (Retd)



About Hungary

Republic of Hungary is a landlocked country in the Carpathian Basin in Central Europe, bordered by Austria, Slovakia, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, and Slovenia. Its capital is Budapest. Hungary is a member of European Union, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). It is one of the thirty most popular tourist destinations among the countries in the world, attracting 8.6 million tourists per year. According to the World Bank, Hungary is a high-income economy.

The Sludge Disaster

Hungary's massive catastrophic red sludge spill took place on October 4, 2010 at 1210 hrs. due to reservoir break at an alumina plant that dumped up to 700,000 cubic meters (184 million gallons) of spill devastating Kolontar village closest to the leak near Ajka in the west of the country. The red sludge devastated creeks and rivers near the spill site and entered the Danube River on October 7, moving down to Hungary's immediate neighbors Croatia, Serbia and Romania.

The red sludge samples taken from the spill had heightened concerns about the possible longer-term harm that could be caused by high levels of arsenic toxic heavy metals in the spill over. The disaster confirmed eight deaths and some of the unidentified victims were likely to be Kolontar residents while about 150 people were injured. Prime Minister Viktor Orban stated that the threat to the Danube had been eliminated and the International Danube Commission that monitors the river and its tributaries confirmed this news. Despite the apparent good news about the Danube, the risk of pervasive and lasting environmental damage was confirmed by laboratory tests that showed high concentrations of heavy metals in the sludge.

It is still not known what caused a section of the reservoir to collapse but meteorologists noted that spring and summer rains across Eastern Europe were above normal and walls holding back the sludge may have been weakened by the rain. The consistency of the red sludge totally stopped the respiratory and microbial activities of the soil. Most of those killed were drowned or swept away in the nearby village of Kolontar as the toxic sludge escaped from the breach from the corner of the reservoir of the plant. All life in the Marcal River that feeds the Danube was reportedly destroyed.

Update on MAL Hungarian Aluminum Plant

The MAL plant located in Ajka about 160 kms from Budapest produces alumina from bauxite ore. Alumina is used to make aluminum metal as well as advanced ceramics.

The author is army veteran having more than three decades of colorful service in various command and staff functions. He also had a very long and mentionable tenure with Intelligence Bureau where he was associated in inspection and audits of industrial security measures undertaken by PSU and government establishments.

An avid reader and prolific writer, Col Bhatia is now freelance consultant in the field of Industrial Security & Safety Management. He is passionately involved in efforts for release of Indian POWs held in Pakistan. He can be reached by e-mail at - narindra_bhatia@hotmail.com

The plant management called the mishap as a natural disaster when the red mud broke out from the reservoir No 10. This case is without precedent in the history of alumina production by Bayer process. As per plant release, the management testified its deepest regrets to affected inhabitants and acknowledged contributions of all organizations that directly contributed to obviate the disaster. It stated that the corner of the reservoir No 10 slipped on the clay base. It estimated that 96% to 98 % of the red mud remained in the reservoir and the management started averting any further damage without losing time with other organizations of the country. The partial cleaning of



the road leading to the reservoir was done and backfilling of reservoir wall undertaken to prevent further leakage.

Dissecting the situation, the management figured that it would not be able to detect the signs of the natural catastrophe or do anything to avert it. The last physical daily inspection and laboratory analyses of the water sample from monitoring system did not show any sign of the impending disaster. Contrary to official, the company stated that it was important to know that red sludge was not a dangerous waste according to the European Waste Catalogue and Hazardous List (code: EWC-010309) and the presence of its components was stable, bounded and not soluble in water.

Composition of the Red Sludge

Though the laboratory tests showed high concentrations of heavy metals in the sludge, the MAL plant confirmed composition of the sludge as under: -

- Fe_2O_3 (iron oxide) 40-45 %
this gives the red color of the mud
- Al_2O_3 (aluminum oxide) 10-15 %
- SiO_2 (silicon-dioxide) 10-15 %
it is present as sodium or calcium-alumino- silicate
- CaO (calcium- oxide) 6-10 %
- TiO_2 (titanium- dioxide) 4-5 %
- Na_2O bounded sodium-oxide 5-6 %



Aftermath

Emergency crews in Hungary completed a new dam to contain further spillage from the reservoir that leaked toxic sludge on October 4 and final test were conducted on the emergency barrier. The new wall, about 1,500 m long and up to 30 m wide, is designed to protect villages when the walls of the reservoir give way and spill a second wave of toxic sludge. EU experts are helping the Hungarians with the barrier, as well as assessing the longer-term impact of the spill on the ground water and the soil.

The parliament in Budapest passed a bill on October 11 paving the way for the state to take over the MAL Hungarian Aluminum Company at the center of the disaster and ensuring that all those affected were compensated and damages cleaned up. Prime Minister Viktor Orban blamed negligence for the spill and said the company should bear the costs. Environment State Secretary Zoltan Illes said the company could face damage claims amounting to 73m euros (\$102m; £64m). The sludge reached the Danube on October 7, but Hungarian officials said on October 8 that the pH level in the river was "normal", easing fears that Europe's second-longest river would be significantly polluted. Emergency crews also worked to dilute the alkaline content of the spill, adding huge quantities of gypsum and chemical fertilizers to the waters of the Marcal and Raba rivers to contain after effects of the disaster.

Security professionals are urged to read more.

Write even more!

And, develop the fraternity.

For, there will be help available from within!

Need not seek it from outside!!

A Safe Trip Abroad

Millions of people travel abroad each year and use their passports. When you travel abroad, the odds are in your favor that you will have a safe and incident-free trip. However, crime and violence, as well as unexpected difficulties, do befall travelers in all parts of the world. Fortunately, most problems can be solved over the telephone or by a visit to the Consular Section of the traveler's nearest embassy or consulate. But there are less fortunate occasions when consular officers are called on to meet travelers at foreign police stations, hospitals, prisons and even at morgues. In these cases, the assistance that consular officers can offer is specific but limited.

In the hope of helping you avoid unhappy meetings with consular officers when you go abroad; we have prepared the following travel tips. ***Please have a safe and secure trip abroad!***

Before You Go

What to Bring

- As much as possible, avoid the appearance of affluence.
- Always try to travel light. If you do, you can move more quickly and will be more likely to have a free hand.
- Carry the minimum amount of valuables necessary for your trip and plan a place or places to conceal them.
- Your passport, cash and credit cards are most secure when locked in a hotel safe. When you have to carry them on your person, you may wish to conceal them in several places rather than putting them all in one wallet or pouch.
- To avoid problems when passing through customs, keep medicines in their original, labeled containers. Bring a copy of your prescriptions and the generic names for the drugs. If a medication is unusual or contains narcotics, carry a letter from your doctor attesting to your need to take the drug. If you have any doubt about the legality of carrying a certain drug into a country, consult the embassy or consulate of that country first. Bring travelers checks and one or two major credit cards instead of cash.
- Pack an extra set of passport photos along with a photocopy of your passport information page to make replacement of your passport easier in the event it is lost or stolen.
- Put your name, address and telephone numbers inside and outside of each piece of luggage. Use covered luggage tags to avoid casual observation of your identity or nationality and if possible, lock your luggage.

What to Leave Behind

Don't bring anything you would hate to lose. Leave at home:

- valuable or expensive-looking jewelry,
- irreplaceable family objects,
- all unnecessary credit cards.

Leave a copy of your itinerary with family or friends at home in case they need to contact you in an emergency.

THINGS TO ARRANGE BEFORE YOU GO

Your Itinerary

- As much as possible, plan to stay in larger hotels that have more elaborate security.
- Because take-off and landing are the most dangerous times of a flight, book non-stop flights when possible.

Legal Documents

- If you leave a current will, insurance documents, and power of attorney with your family or a friend, you can feel secure about traveling and will be prepared for any emergency that may arise while you are away.
- If you have minor children, consider making guardianship arrangements for them.

Credit

- Make a note of the credit limit on each credit card that you bring. Make certain not to charge over that amount on your trip.
- Ask your credit card company how to report the loss of your card from abroad.

Insurance

- Find out if your personal property insurance covers you for loss or theft abroad.
- More importantly, check if your health insurance covers you abroad.
- Even if your health insurance will reimburse you for medical care that you pay for abroad, normal health insurance does not pay for medical evacuation from a remote area or from a country where medical facilities are inadequate.

PRECAUTIONS TO TAKE WHILE TRAVELING

Safety on the Street

Use the same common sense traveling overseas that you would at home. Be especially cautious in or avoid areas where you are likely to be victimized. These include crowded subways, train stations, elevators, tourist sites, market places, festivals and marginal areas of cities.

- Don't use short cuts, narrow alleys or poorly-lit streets. Try not to travel alone at night.
- Avoid public demonstrations and other civil disturbances.
- Keep a low profile and avoid loud conversations or arguments. Do not discuss travel plans or other personal matters with strangers.
- Avoid scam artists. Beware of strangers who approach you, offering bargains or to be your guide.
- Beware of pickpockets. They often have an accomplice who will:
 - jostle you,
 - ask you for directions or the time,
 - point to something spilled on your clothing,
 - distract you by creating a disturbance.
- A child or even a woman carrying a baby can be a pickpocket. Beware of groups of vagrant children who create a distraction while picking your pocket.

- Wear the shoulder strap of your bag across your chest and walk with the bag away from the curb to avoid drive-by purse snatchers. Try to seem purposeful when you move about. Even if you are lost, act as if you know where you are going. When possible, ask directions only from individuals in authority.
- Know how to use a pay telephone and have the proper change, calling card or token on hand.
- Learn a few phrases in the local language so you can signal your need for help, the police, or a doctor. Make a note of emergency telephone numbers you may need: police, fire, your hotel, and your nearest embassy or consulate.
- If you are confronted, don't fight back. Give up your valuables. Your money and passport can be replaced, but you cannot.

Safety in Your Hotel

- Keep your hotel door locked at all times. Meet visitors in the lobby.
- Do not leave money and other valuables in your hotel room while you are out. Use the hotel safe.
- Let someone know when you expect to return if you are out late at night.
- If you are alone, do not get on an elevator if there is a suspicious-looking person inside.
- Read the fire safety instructions in your hotel room. Know how to report a fire. Be sure you know where the nearest fire-exit and alternate exits are located. Count the doors between your room and the nearest exit. This could be a life-saver if you have to crawl through a smoke-filled corridor.

Safety on Public Transportation

If a country has a pattern of tourists being targeted by criminals on public transport, that information is mentioned in the US Consular Information Sheets under the "Crime Information" section.

- **Taxis.** Only take taxis clearly identified with official markings. Beware of unmarked cabs.
- **Trains.**
 - If you see your way being blocked by a stranger and another person is very close to you from behind, move away. This can happen in the corridor of the train or on the platform or station.
 - Do not accept food or drink from strangers. Criminals may also spray sleeping gas in train compartments.
 - Where possible, lock your compartment. If it cannot be locked securely, take turns sleeping in shifts with your traveling companions. If that is not possible, stay awake. If you must sleep unprotected, tie down your luggage, strap your valuables to you and sleep on top of them as much as possible.
 - Do not be afraid to alert authorities if you feel threatened in any way. Extra police are often assigned to ride trains on routes where crime is a serious problem.
- **Buses.** The same type of criminal activity found on trains can be found on public buses on popular tourist routes.

Safety When You Drive

- Keep car doors locked at all times. Wear seat belts.
- As much as possible, avoid driving at night.

- Don't leave valuables in the car. If you must carry things with you, keep them out of sight locked in the trunk.
- Don't park your car on the street overnight. If the hotel or municipality does not have a parking garage or other secure area, select a well-lit area.
- Never pick up hitchhikers.
- Don't get out of the car if there are suspicious looking individuals nearby. Drive away.

How to Handle Money Safely

- To avoid carrying large amounts of cash, change your traveler's checks only as you need currency. Countersign traveler's checks only in front of the person who will cash them.
- Do not flash large amounts of money when paying a bill. Make sure your credit card is returned to you after each transaction.
- Deal only with authorized agents when you exchange money, buy airline tickets or purchase souvenirs. Do not change money on the black market.
- If your possessions are lost or stolen, report the loss immediately to the local police. Keep a copy of the police report for insurance claims and as an explanation of your plight. After reporting missing items to the police, report the loss or theft of:
 - travelers checks to the nearest agent of the issuing company,
 - credit cards to the issuing company,
 - airline tickets to the airline or travel agent,
 - Passport to the nearest Indian embassy or consulate.

How to Avoid Legal Difficulties

When you are in a foreign country, you are subject to its laws and are under its jurisdiction NOT the protection of your home country laws..

You can be arrested overseas for actions that may be either legal or considered minor infractions in your own country. Be aware of what is considered criminal in the country where you are. US Consular Information Sheets include information on unusual patterns of arrests in various countries when appropriate.

Some of the offenses for which travelers have been arrested abroad are:

Drug Violations. Some countries do not distinguish between possession and trafficking. Many countries have mandatory sentences - even for possession of a small amount of marijuana or cocaine. A number of travelers have been arrested for possessing prescription drugs, particularly tranquilizers and amphetamines that they purchased legally in certain Asian countries and then brought to some countries in the Middle East where they are illegal. Other travelers have been arrested for purchasing prescription drugs abroad in quantities that local authorities suspected were for commercial use. If in doubt about foreign drug laws, ask local authorities or your nearest embassy or consulate.

Possession of Firearms. The places where travelers most often come into difficulties for illegal possession of firearms are Mexico, Canada and the Caribbean. Sentences for possession of firearms in Mexico can be up to 30 years. In general, firearms, even those legally registered in India cannot be brought into a country unless a permit is first obtained from the embassy or a consulate of that country and the firearm is registered with foreign authorities on arrival.

Photography

In many countries you can be harassed or detained for photographing such things as police and military installations, government buildings, border areas and transportation facilities. If you are in doubt, ask permission before taking photographs.

Purchasing Antiques

Travelers have been arrested for purchasing souvenirs that were, or looked like; antiques and which local customs authorities believed were national treasures. This is especially true in Turkey, Egypt and Mexico. In countries where antiques are important, document your purchases as reproductions if that is the case, or if they are authentic, secure the necessary export permit (usually from the national museum).

Protection against Terrorism

Terrorist acts occur at random and unpredictably, making it impossible to protect oneself absolutely. The first and best protection is to avoid travel to unsafe areas where there has been a persistent record of terrorist attacks or kidnapping. The vast majority of foreign states have good records of maintaining public order and protecting residents and visitors within their borders from terrorism.

- Schedule direct flights if possible and avoid stops in high-risk airports or areas. Consider other options for travel, such as trains.
- Be aware of what you discuss with strangers or what may be overheard by others.
- Try to minimize the time spent in the public area of an airport, which is a less protected area. Move quickly from the check-in counter to the secured areas. On arrival, leave the airport as soon as possible.
- As much as possible, avoid luggage tags, dress and behavior which may identify you as an American.
- Keep an eye out for suspicious abandoned packages or briefcases. Report them to airport security or other authorities and leave the area promptly.
- Avoid obvious terrorist targets such as places where Americans and Westerners are known to congregate.

Hijacking/Hostage Situations

Normally, the most dangerous phases of a hijacking or hostage situation are the beginning and, if there is a rescue attempt, the end. At the outset, the terrorists typically are tense, high-strung and may behave irrationally. It is extremely important that you remain calm and alert and manage your own behavior.

- Avoid resistance and sudden or threatening movements. Do not struggle or try to escape unless you are certain of being successful.
- Make a concerted effort to relax. Breathe deeply and prepare yourself mentally, physically and emotionally for the possibility of a long ordeal.
- Try to remain inconspicuous, avoid direct eye contact and the appearance of observing your captors' actions.
- Avoid alcoholic beverages. Consume little food and drink.
- Consciously put yourself in a mode of passive cooperation. Talk normally. Do not complain, avoid belligerency, and comply with all orders and instructions.

- If questioned, keep your answers short. Don't volunteer information or make unnecessary overtures.
- Don't try to be a hero, endangering yourself and others.
- Maintain your sense of personal dignity and gradually increase your requests for personal comforts. Make these requests in a reasonable low-key manner.
- If you are involved in a lengthier, drawn-out situation, try to establish a rapport with your captors, avoiding political discussions or other confrontational subjects.
- Establish a daily program of mental and physical activity. Don't be afraid to ask for anything you need or want - medicines, books, pencils, papers.
- Eat what they give you, even if it does not look or taste appetizing. A loss of appetite and weight is normal.
- Think positively. Avoid a sense of despair. Rely on your inner resources. Remember that you are a valuable commodity to your captors. It is important to them to keep you alive and well.

ASSISTANCE ABROAD

If you plan to stay more than two weeks in one place, if you are in an area experiencing civil unrest or a natural disaster or if you are planning travel to a remote area, it is advisable to register at the Consular Section of your nearest embassy or consulate. This will make it easier if someone at home needs to locate you urgently or in the unlikely event that you need to be evacuated in an emergency. It will also facilitate the issuance of a new passport should yours be lost or stolen. Another reason to contact the Consular Section is to obtain updated information on the security situation in a country.

If you run out of money overseas and have no other options, consular officers can help you get in touch with your family, friends, bank or employer and inform them how to wire funds to you.

Should you find yourself in legal difficulty, contact a consular officer immediately! Consular officers cannot serve as attorneys, give legal advice, or get you out of jail. What they can do is provide a list of local attorneys who speak English and who may have had experience in representing foreign citizens. If you are arrested, consular officials will visit you, advise you of your rights under local laws and ensure that you are held under humane conditions and are treated fairly under local law. If you are detained, remember that under international agreements and practice, you have the right to talk to your consul. If you are denied this right, be persistent. Try to have someone get in touch for you.

Thank you for taking the time to become an informed traveler!
We wish you a safe, secure and wonderful journey!!

Foot Note:

Ira Winkler, a top security professional ([read bio here](#)), wrote that "awareness mitigates non-technical issues that technology can't...you will find that security awareness is one of the most reliable security measures available." ([Winkler, 2012](#))

If you see something, say something

**If something does not look right,
let us know.**



Let security persons investigate it further!

Suggestions & feedback may be sent to us on e-mail: sbtyagi1958@gmail.com